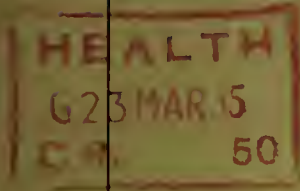
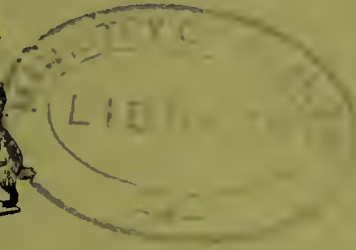


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BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1953

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1953

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health and sanitary conditions of Sale during 1953.

This report includes a series of statistical tables showing the incidence of births, deaths and infectious disease during the year, and these show that there has been a check in the fall in the birth rate which has been noted in recent years, but there has been a further fall in the death rate, with a resulting natural increase in population of 160. Although there was a fall in the infantile mortality rate as compared with last year, the same number of infant deaths occurred, and the change in rate is due only to the increased number of births. At the other end of the scale nearly half the female deaths occurred at over 75 years of age, while more men died between 45 and 75 years. Once again there was an increase in the number of men dying from cancer of the lung, two thirds of the deaths from this cause taking place at ages under 65.

There has been a very big fall in the incidence of infectious disease and the returns of the Ministry of National Insurance show that the general level of health in the Borough has been satisfactory.

The appendix to the report, giving an account of the work of the Local Health Authority Services provided by the Cheshire County Council, completes the picture of the health services of the district. In this connection I would comment on the increase in the number of cases vaccinated against smallpox by general practitioners, which is very welcome, but I regret to note a fall in the number of children who have been immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough during the year. The mileage travelled by the ambulance service continues to rise and the service is proving very costly. It is noteworthy that the number of urgent calls changes very little from year to year and most of the increase is due to the "taxi service" portion of the calls - mainly for hospital out-patient treatment.

Mr. Barker joined the staff as a Sanitary Inspector early in the year to replace Mr. Waterworth.

My thanks are due to Mr. Norris, your Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his work during the year, and for compiling the section of this report on the sanitary conditions of the Borough, and also to the other officers of the Council.

Finally I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and the other members of the Council for their interest and support which they have given so freely during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TELFORD BURN.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE MAYOR

Alderman T. F. HAMPSON, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Alderman F. H. HIGHLEY, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor E. LEE, A.M.I.E.E.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. P. HARRIS.

Alderman F. D. GEE, C.C.

" F. B. TAYLOR.

Councillor L. BETHELL.

" Mrs M. CAVE.

" J. CONWAY.

" H. H. CUNLIFFE, C.C.

" J. E. DICKENS.

" W. A. JONES, M.R.San. I.

" J. K. KERR.

" F. S. LAUGHTON.

" R. G. TAYLOR.

" R. M. WILLAN.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health.

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. NORRIS, Cert.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector.

S. A. BARKER, Cert.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Clerk.

W. SHEPHERD.

SECTION A

Statistical Summary and Social and General Conditions of the Area

Area	3,628.5 acres
Population (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1953))	43,130
Houses - Number of inhabited houses at end of 1953	14,151
Housing density - Average number of houses per acre	3.9
Size of household - Average number of persons per house	3.04
Rateable value of district	£346,517
Income of a penny rate	£1,373

Sale is a pleasant residential borough, situated about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manchester, astride the main road to Chester and North Wales. There are a few light industries within the district, but the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring industrial areas of Broadheath and Trafford Park, or in the business houses of Manchester.

During the five years between the incorporation of the Borough and the war almost 3,000 good class residential houses were built, about 90% of them for private owners, and this has served to raise the average standard of housing in the area.

There is one main and several subsidiary shopping centres, and the town is provided with over 100 acres of publicly owned parks and open spaces for recreational purposes, and two golf courses.

The following details of the publicly owned parks, recreation grounds and open spaces have been provided by the Borough Surveyor.

	<u>Area in acres</u>
Worthington Park	16.14
Ashton Park	13.68
Walton Park	12.55
Priory Gardens	3.17
Brooklands Rest Park	1.12
Northenden Road Little Park	0.62
Lonsdale Rest Park	0.20
Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields	12.68
Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground	30.63
Sale Moor Cricket Ground	3.73
Kelsall Street Children's Playground	1.33
Harley Road Children's Playground	1.23
Moorside Gardens	5.50

	<u>Area in acres</u>						
Woodiwiss Farm (at present let to farmer) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.57
Moor Nook (undeveloped) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.20
Cecil Avenue Site (undeveloped) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.13
Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.16
Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.57
Ashbourne Crescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
Carrington Lane Island Site ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21
Fairy Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
North Parade Island Site ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Overton Crescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.64
Chapel Road/Cross Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09
Eastway Rest Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Springfield Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Brayton Avenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Dawlish Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Gratrix Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40

Vital Statistics

Births

604 live births (336 males and 268 females) were registered in the Borough during the year compared with 557 during 1952. Of this number 585 were legitimate and 19 illegitimate (3.1%). In addition there were 14 still births (7 males and 7 females) 2 of which were illegitimate.

Despite the rise of 8% in the number of births as compared with last year the live birth rate at 14.0 per 1,000 of the population was still well below the average rate for the whole of England and Wales which rose to 15.5. To have achieved the national average rate (allowing for the comparability factor) would have required a total of 704 births in Sale during the year.

The still birth rate at 0.32 per thousand of the population, or 22.65 per thousand total births, compares with national rates of 0.35 and 22.4 respectively. The local live and still birth rates in Sale during 1952 were 12.9, 0.30 and 23.3 respectively.

Deaths

444 Sale residents died during the year of which 237 were males and 207 females. This represents a death rate of 10.3 per thousand of the population compared with an average of 11.4 for England and Wales. Last year's death rate for Sale was 10.9.

Table II classifies the deaths according to sex, age, and cause. As in the past years the majority of male deaths were spread fairly evenly over the age groups from 45 upwards, whereas almost half the female deaths occurred at over 75 years, and three quarters of them at over 65. The average age at death for men

rose from 64 to 67 while that for women fell from 70 to 68. Heart diseases have again headed the list of causes of death both in men and women, 79 men and 51 women dying from such diseases. Second place in this table has now been taken by cancer which accounted for no fewer than 90 deaths (44 men and 46 women) and although it was not the primary cause of death contributed to those of three other men and another woman. Table V classifies the site of the original growth in these cases and the notable points are that thirteen men died from cancer of the lung compared with one woman, in other words this disease accounted for one out of every eighteen male deaths, and these occurred at an average age of 59 years compared with the general average of 67 referred to above; while cancers of the stomach and intestine were the commonest in both sexes.

The third most numerous cause of death was intracranial vascular disease (clot on the brain and cerebral haemorrhage) which was responsible for 71 deaths, while respiratory conditions accounted for 51 deaths apart from 6 from influenza.

Infantile Mortality

9 children (4 males and 5 females) died before reaching their first birthday. As will be seen from Table IV 7 of these died within the first three weeks of life. In no case did the basic cause of death occur after the birth of the child, and it is becoming increasingly certain that if infantile mortality is to be further reduced, research must be aimed at preventing conditions which arise during the ante natal period, especially premature birth, and during the time of birth, due either to prolonged or over short labour.

The infantile mortality rate was 14.9 per thousand, which is just over half the national rate of 26.8, and is an improvement on last year's figure of 16.1.

Maternal Mortality

One Sale resident died from conditions associated with child bearing, the circumstances being such as to give rise to a Coroner's investigation.

This was the first maternal death since 1949.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICSBirths

<u>Live births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	326	259	585
Illegitimate	10	9	19
Total	336	268	604
<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Total	7	7	14
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			14.0
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population			0.32
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)			22.65

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	237	207	444
Death rate per 1,000 population			10.3
Infantile mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year)	4	5	9
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 associated with live births			14.9
Maternal mortality (deaths associated with child-bearing)			1
Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 total births)			1.62
Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			4

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSES OF DEATH			Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All ages
ALL CAUSES	...	...	M	4	1	2	3	9	65	81	72	237
			F	5	-	-	-	3	48	61	90	207
1. Tuberculosis,	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
respiratory			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
infection			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
parasitic diseases			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm,	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	10
stomach			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	-	13
lung, bronchus			F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
breast			F	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	12
13. Malignant neoplasm,	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uterus			F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
14. Other malignant and	...	...	M	-	-	1	1	1	5	8	5	21
lymphatic neoplasms...			F	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	27
nervous system			F	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	25	44
18. Coronary disease	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	1	17	14	8	40
angina			F	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	7	19
19. Hypertension with	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
heart disease			F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	7
20. Other heart disease	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	23	37
			F	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	13	25
21. Other circulatory	...	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
disease			F	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	16

TABLE II (continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH			Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All ages
22.	Influenza	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
			F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	... ..	M	1	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	11
			F	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
24.	Bronchitis	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	8	24
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	... ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32.	Other defined and illdefined diseases...	... ..	M	2	-	1	-	-	9	1	3	16
			F	3	-	-	-	1	5	8	5	22
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	... ..	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
35.	Suicide	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
			F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of War	... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case
Rates for certain Infectious Diseases for the year 1953.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	160 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census	SALE
Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births -				
Live	15.5	17.0	15.7	14.0
Still	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.32
Deaths -				
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	10.3
Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	-	-
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.06
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.13
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Acute poliomyelitis & polioencephalitis ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.35
Notifications -				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Paratyphoid fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Meningococcal infection...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.50
Whooping cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	1.06
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.04
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	2.39
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.39
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis -				
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	-
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	-
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age..	26.8	30.8	24.3	14.9
Deaths from enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	-
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births				
Notifications -				
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	18.23	24.33	12.46	4.85

TABLE IV
INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

CAUSE OF DEATH	1st day	2-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Failure of pulmonary development	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Birth injuries and associated conditions	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Post-natal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	2	3	-	2	-	7	2	-	-	-	9

TABLE V
CANCER DEATHS DURING 1953

<u>Site of lesion</u>	<u>Sex and age periods</u>												<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>Under 24</u>		<u>25-44</u>		<u>45-54</u>		<u>55-64</u>		<u>65-74</u>		<u>75 & over</u>			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Buccal cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1
Oesophagus & stomach ...	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	11	5
Intestine	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	4	7	11
Larynx, lungs and bronchi	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	13	1
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	12
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Prostate and bladder ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	6	-
Others	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	7	10
TOTALS	2	-	2	1	9	7	11	13	14	14	9	12	47	47

This table includes four cases in which cancer was not the primary cause of death, but was a contributory factor.

SECTION B

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a marked fall in the number of notified infectious diseases as compared with last year, almost entirely accounted for by the very many fewer cases of measles. Total notifications were 260, whereas last year there were 721.

Another notable point is the reduction in the occurrence of whooping cough, which was only half as prevalent as last year. It may well be that we are beginning to find the benefit of immunisation against this disease, and more particularly the effect of the newer and more powerful vaccines. The diphtheria immunisation procedures have again showed their benefit, in that we have been free from this disease for three years now.

Measles

An outbreak of measles was in progress at the beginning of the year and this accounted for many of the 103 cases which occurred during the year - in fact we were almost free of this disease during the second half of 1953. This compared very favourably with the previous year when 527 cases of measles occurred.

The case incidence was 2.39 per thousand compared with last year's 12.2 and was less than a fifth of the national incidence of 12.36 for this year.

Whooping cough

The incidence of whooping cough, too, was well below that encountered in the country as a whole being only 1.06 per thousand compared with a national figure of 3.58. This represented 46 cases.

Immunisation of infants against whooping cough was continued during the year, 282 children being protected, most of them during the first year of life. There can be little doubt that this will contribute to a reduction in the incidence and severity of the disease in the coming years.

Scarlet fever

65 cases occurred during the year, all sporadic except for a group of about a dozen occurring within a fortnight in May.

Diphtheria

There were no cases of this disease during the year. One suspected case was proved not to be suffering from a diphtheritic infection, but to be only a severe tonsillitis.

During the year 285 children were immunised before reaching their first birthday, and the numbers attending for "booster" injections about the time of their admission to school is likewise very satisfactory.

Poliomyelitis

Three sporadic cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year in children between the ages of three months and fifteen years. In one case there was a possible association with a case in another area but no source of infection could be traced in the other two. The incidence was almost identical with the average for the whole country.

Alimentary Infections

No cases of enteric fever or food poisoning were notified during the year, but 19 cases of dysentery were brought to the attention of the Department. Most of these occurred as a single outbreak affecting members of families living in a small circumscribed area. The outbreak was fully investigated but the initial source of infection was not definitely identified.

Tuberculosis

20 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, as compared with 17 in 1952. In addition 3 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were diagnosed.

6 of the respiratory cases came to light during a visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the Borough during February and March. A full report on this visit was made to the Council but the following summary is included because of the importance which must be placed on the work of such units :- The Borough was regarded as essentially residential, with the exception of one firm at which there was a 77% response from the employees and examinations were arranged on an individual basis through an appointments bureau in the Health Department. In all 2861 adults and 849 school children were examined, of whom 95% were found to be normal. Of the remainder 87 were found to have tuberculous conditions and 90 non-tuberculous (including one early case of cancer of the lung). Included in the tuberculous group were 6 active cases, and of the 81 inactive cases, 35 were referred for further supervision either by their own practitioners or at the Chest Clinic. In view of the fact that many residents in the Borough visit Units in other districts where they work the response must be considered very satisfactory, and the results well worth while.

The following six tables give statistics of the various cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis (Tables VI to XI).

TABLE VI
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(other than tuberculosis) during the year 1953

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Cases Admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total deaths</u>
Measles	103	-	-
Whooping cough	46	-	-
Scarlet fever	65	5	-
Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	17	x	15
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	19	6	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	3	1	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	3	3	-
Poliomyelitis - Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-
Acute infective encephalitis	1	1	-
Meningococcal infection	1	1	-
Totals	260	17	15

x Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

TABLE VII

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AGE-INCIDENCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet fever	Acute polio- myelitis - Paralytic	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneu- monia	Erys- ipelas	Whooping cough	Measles	Dysen- tery	Acute infective encephal- itis	Meningo- coccal infection	TOTALS
0-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	2	-	-	10
1-	4	-	-	-	-	5	27	1	-	-	37
3-	29	-	-	1	-	15	28	3	-	1	77
5-	25	1	-	1	-	21	39	5	-	-	92
10-	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	10
15-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	7
25-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	8
35-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	6
45-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
65 and over	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Total	65	3	3	17	2	46	103	19	1	1	260

TABLE VIII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	St. Annes	Brooklands	Sale Moor	St. Pauls	St. Johns	St. Martins	St. Marys	Mersey	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	5	8	14	11	12	6	7	2	65
Pneumonia	5	2	5	2	3	-	-	-	17
Acute poliomyelitis - Paralytic	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Puerperal pyrexia	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	5	20	9	9	30	15	9	6	103
Whooping cough	8	4	6	5	7	11	1	4	46
Acute infective encephalitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	3	-	10	-	5	-	1	-	19
Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	30	36	44	27	60	32	19	12	260

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>* New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	20	15	1	3	3	-	-	-

* See Table X

TABLE X

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL FIGURES FROM REGISTER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	M A L E S		F E M A L E S		<u>TOTAL</u>
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Number on register, 1st January, 1953...	107	28	72	29	236
* New notifications, 1953	12	1	8	2	23
* Restored to register	1	-	1	-	2
* Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from death returns)...	7	-	6	1	14
Removed from register, deaths, outward transfers, recovered	23	6	13	11	53
Number on register, 31st December, 1953.	104	23	74	21	222

* See Table IX

TUBERCULOSIS

ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS TO AND DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR

NAME OF <u>INSTITUTION</u>	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
Market Drayton Sanatorium...	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	2		5	2	1		1
	Admitted during 1953.	3		3		1		1
	Discharged during 1953.	5		6				
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-				
Baguley Sanatorium ...	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	2		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Crewe Isolation Hospital ...	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	-		1		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	-		1		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Wrenbury Hall Colony ...	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	3		-		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	2		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	3		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	2		-		-		-
Wrightington Hospital ...	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	-		1		1		-
	Admitted during 1953.	1		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	1		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Fall Birch Hospital, Lostock.	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	-		1		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Nab Top Sanatorium, Warple.	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	1		-		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	1		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Macclesfield Isolation Hosp.	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	-		1		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	-		-		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	-		-		-		-
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium.	In hospital on 1st January, 1953.	6		1		-		-
	Admitted during 1953.	8		2		-		-
	Discharged during 1953.	7		2		-		-
	Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1953.	7		1		-		-
Totals ...	12	17	9	5	1	1	2	-

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Cheshire County Council, although there is a degree of local administrative control by the Sale and Lymm Divisional Health Committee. These services are listed, and an account of their working given, in the report of the Divisional Health Committee which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

Laboratory Service

The Regional Public Health Laboratory established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital at Manchester carries out most of the bacteriological work for the Borough, and for general practitioners in the area. A collection system has been arranged whereby practitioners in the area can leave specimens at the Health Department; collection is made by the laboratory staff daily. This has enabled reports to be made about six hours earlier than would be possible otherwise. Positive reports are telephoned through from the laboratory.

131 specimens were examined during the year as follows :-

36 throat swabs of which 10 were positive for haemolytic streptococci.

82 faecal specimens for dysentery and salmonella infection, of which 24 were positive.

2 blood specimens for dysentery and salmonella infection, one of which was positive.

11 sputa for tuberculosis, 2 of which were positive.

Diagnostic specimens for suspected cases of venereal disease are dealt with at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital and Specialist Services

(a) General hospital services.

Although general hospital beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital, the majority of cases are sent to the Altrincham General Hospital or one of the Manchester hospitals.

(b) Infectious diseases.

Cases requiring hospital treatment because of the severity of their illness are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, at the request of the general practitioner. Where conditions prevent isolation of the patient at home, arrangements for admission are made through the Health Department.

(c) Smallpox.

Smallpox cases are treated in the Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, transport being provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(d) Maternity cases.

There is a 16-bed maternity ward at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital. Other maternity hospitals are at Altrincham, Bowdon and Manchester.

(e) Venereal diseases.

Treatment clinics are available as follows :-

Salford - St. Luke's Hospital.

Males	...	...	Mon to Fri	8 a.m. to 12 midnight.
			Saturday	8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Females	...	...	Mon & Thurs	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
			Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
			Daily	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Salford - Special Treatment Clinic, Regent Road.

Males	...	...	Mon to Thurs	9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
			Friday	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
			Saturday	9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
			Sunday	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Salford - Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

Females	...	...	Monday	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
			Wednesday	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Manchester - Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, 4.

Males	...	...	Wed & Fri	5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Females	...	...	Wednesday	11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
			Thursday	5.30 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

Manchester - Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Males	...	...	Mon, Wed & Thurs	5.30 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Females	...	...	Tues & Fri	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
			Wed & Thurs	11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

(f) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick.

Cases of this type are mostly admitted to those hospitals which, before the introduction of the National Health Service Act, were Local Authority Institutions and Hospitals. The main ones to which Sale cases are admitted are Cranford Lodge, Knutsford, Arclid Hospital Sandbach, Barony Hospital Nantwich together with Withington Hospital Manchester. It is always extremely difficult to get accommodation for chronic sick patients, all the hospitals having an extensive waiting list, and because of the slow rate of turnover patients often have to wait six months or even more before it is possible to admit. Particular difficulty arises in the cases of those who require admission because, while not being seriously ill, they have no-one to give adequate care at home. These old people are often very loath to go into hospital but generally they can be persuaded to do so if a vacancy can be obtained for them. Some priority is given to the admission of these cases but even so it is often very difficult to find accommodation.

In no case was it necessary to apply the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Climatic conditions during 1953

I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for information collected at the meteorological station at the sewage works from which the following summary has been prepared.

Weather conditions during the year followed a similar pattern to last year, except that there was a warm period at the end of April and in early May.

The total rainfall was very much below average at 26.91 inches, rain falling on 168 days. August achieved the distinction of being the wettest month with 3.88 inches, while July with 3.60 inches was a close second, rain falling on 22 days in this month.

There were nearly 200 hours more sunshine recorded than in last year, the total being over 1317½ hours. This was spread over 266 days.

Water Supply

The water supply of the Borough is provided by Manchester Corporation. There are now in the district only four dwellings which rely on well supplies.

Drainage and sewage disposal

There was no change in the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements during the year.

The works, which can deal with a dry weather flow of two million gallons per day, take all the sewage of the Borough and of the Brooklands area of Manchester. After sedimentation and biological filtration the effluent discharges into the River Mersey.

Atmospheric pollution

In addition to the gauges which have been operating in the Borough for some years, which measure the monthly totals of soot falling to the ground and sulphur dioxide in the air, new equipment was installed at the Town Hall in October which measures the amount of fine smoke particles floating in the atmosphere, such as are inhaled into the lungs. These records are taken daily and are being correlated with wind direction readings received from Ringway Airport, so that sources of pollution can be more accurately identified. It will be appreciated that sufficient readings had not been taken by the end of the year to draw any conclusions.

There was a slight fall in the total soot deposit but it was still over 140 tons per square mile. The amount of acid fumes in the atmosphere due to the combustion of sulphur in coal and other fuels remained just as high as in previous years.

Swimming baths

There is only one indoor swimming bath in the Borough and this is owned by the Corporation. It has a capacity of 66,000 gallons and has been greatly improved by the installation of a more efficient filtration and chlorination plant which provides for purification of the whole of the water every 2½ hours whilst swimming is in progress. A new scum channel ensures continual removal of floating material from the bath. There are also six slipper baths available.

Cemeteries

There is one cemetery at Brooklands owned by the Corporation and occupying an area of 20 acres. The interments in 1953 numbered 304. This cemetery was opened in 1862 under the control of a Burial Board, and it was taken over by the Sale Urban District Council in 1895. There are also two other burial grounds in the town, one at St. Martin's Church and one at the Friends' Meeting House in Park Road.

Mortuary

The new mortuary situated between the Church and Chapel in the cemetery was completed in September and provides very adequate services for the Borough. There is a refrigerator cabinet to hold six bodies and very good facilities for post mortem examinations have been provided.

The use of the mortuary for coroner's cases is controlled by the police, but the accommodation for bodies pending burial, which can be very necessary for persons living in small overcrowded houses, is under the control of the Cemetery Superintendent.

In all the mortuary was used for the reception of 24 bodies during the year, and 20 autopsies were carried out.

Rivers and Streams

The Mersey Rivers Board deal with any matters concerning rivers pollution within the Borough. No occasion has arisen during the year where the Board has had to take action in Sale.

Closet accommodation

The majority of the dwelling houses in the district have water closets but there is a small number of closets of the conservancy type at cottages and farms in the outlying parts of the district. During the year three waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets and individual flushing tanks were fitted to eleven closets at St. Anne's School.

Storage of petroleum

Forty-six licences are in operation relating to premises used for the storage of petroleum spirits.

Hackney carriages

Twenty-six licences were issued during the year relative to vehicles used for the purpose of plying for hire within the Borough.

Refuse collection and disposal

Two Karrier, one Dennis and three Shelvoke & Drewry freighters are used for refuse collection together with two Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tippers. The second Fore and Aft Tipper was put into use on the 9th February.

House refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on low lying land adjoining The Priory in Dane Road. There were no serious infestations of rats or insect pests at this tip during 1953. Regular examinations are made and immediately any sign of infestation is apparent, treatment measures are applied.

For the convenience of private traders in the Borough, a workman is employed at the tip each Saturday afternoon to deal with greengrocery and fish refuse brought to the tip by these traders.

TABLE XII

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

	Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross expenditure	17,141	16,316	2,383	1,734	19,524	18,050
Gross income	25	25	180	180	205	205
UNIT COSTS:	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 of population	397	378	51	36	448	414
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1,209	1,151	156	110	1,365	1,261

SALVAGE

The salvage of waste materials continued during the year and £2,059 was realised from the sale of such materials.

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December, 1953 is 6,333 tons and the income from the sale of these materials £38,505.

January to December, 1953

	T.	c.	q.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
Waste paper and container waste ...	260	8	3	0	...	1590	7	1
Ferrous metals	21	2	3	0	...	77	5	5
Non-ferrous metals		8	3	12	...	29	3	4
Rags, etc	5	5	2	26	...	53	5	4
String		6	0	0	...	3	12	0
Kitchen Waste	78	12	3	0	...	306	6	0
<u>Total</u>	366	4	3	10	...	£2059	19	2

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
House inspections for defects, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	775
House inspections for infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1088
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Workshops and factory inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Shops Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Food and Drugs Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Bakehouse inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cowsheds and dairies inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Ice-cream preparation premises inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Petroleum Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rats and Mice inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
Letters and informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Complied with by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Work carried out by local authority in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
" gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" rainwater fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
" soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
" fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
" yard surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" washboiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" washbasin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" pointing to brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Defective door steps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" windows and doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
" chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" hot water systems repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Handrail provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Under the Shops Act, 1934 and the Public Health Act, 1936, shops and offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

RATS AND MICE

During the year 5 major and 19 minor cases of rat infestation and 9 cases of mice infestation were dealt with by the Council. It is interesting to note that in 11 instances rat infestations were found to have originated from broken drains.

The test baiting of the sewers was carried out in August and this was followed by treatment in September and the following March as in previous years.

Factories and workshops

1. Inspection of factories, workshops and workplaces, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector :-

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	54	3	-
Factories without mechanical power... ..	8	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	2	-	-
Total	64	3	-

2. Defects found :-

Particulars	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences :-				
Insufficient, unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-
Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-

SECTION E

HOUSING

281 Corporation houses were completed during the year bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation to 1,538 in addition to a few requisitioned buildings.

At the same time there was a definite increase in the rate of private building, and it would appear that this will soon be much greater. In an area such as Sale there is always a large demand for houses to purchase and as restrictions are raised, it is likely that the number of people anxious to build houses in the Borough will increase, because of its excellent rail facilities and road communications with Manchester and other neighbouring industrial areas.

Despite this increase in building, the list of applicants for Corporation houses did not diminish greatly but the Council have been able to give more consideration to the possibility of slum clearance and rehousing of all the remaining occupants of the Bank Street and Brook Street Clearance Area was completed during the year.

Housing statistics

Total number of new houses completed during the year	...	...	...	464
(a) By private enterprise	...	...	...	183
(b) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	281

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	246
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	2219
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932)	...	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	5
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	241

B. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 136

C. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 8

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

By owners ... Nil
By Local Authority in default of owners ... 1

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 50

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

By owners ... 40
By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 1

(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given by the owners that they would not be used for human habitation ... 5

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

(e) Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

Number of houses included in Clearance Area ... Nil

SECTION F
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The supervision of milk production is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and local authorities are only responsible for the distribution side of the milk supplies.

Only a small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally, the bulk of the supply coming from outside sources.

On the 31st December, 1953, there were 15 dairymen and 48 distributors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

26 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.
30 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.
28 are licensed to sell Sterilised Milk.
2 are licensed to sell Accredited Milk.

Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption :-

Pork	85 lbs.
Beef	1001 lbs.
Boiled Ham	70 lbs.
Boneless Ham	48 lbs.
Chickens	5
Sausages	16 lbs.
Whole Chicken	1 tin
Cream	3 tins
Fish	32 tins
Vegetables	77 tins
Meat	111 tins
Jam	54 tins
Soup	20 tins
Fruit	516 tins
Fruit Juice	3 tins
Condensed Milk	11 tins
Evaporated Milk	45 tins
Coffee, Cocoa, etc	4 tins
Baking mixtures	165 packets
Sheeps Hearts	37

The following samples were obtained in the Borough of Sale during the year ended 31st December, 1953. These particulars were obtained from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Chester, whose officers are responsible for the administration of the Act.

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to standard
Arrowroot	1	-
Aspirin tablets	1	-
Basilicon ointment	1	-
Brawn	1	-
Calves Feet Jelly	1	-
Carraway Seeds	1	-
Cascara Sagrada	2	-
Cheese	1	-
Cocconut	1	-
Curry Powder	1	-
Epsom Salts	2	-
Gin	1	-
Honey	1	-
Ice Cream	1	-
Iced Lollie	2	-
Indigestion tablets	1	-
Iodine	1	-
Iodised Throat tablets	1	-
Jam	1	-
Jelly	1	-
Lemonade	2	-
Lemon Cheese	1	-
"Linctus Lollies"	1	-
Malt grains	1	-
Milk (condensed)	1	-
Milk (fresh)	79	-
Mincemeat	1	-
Mint in vinegar	1	-
Mussels in vinegar	1	-
Olive oil	1	-
Orange Curd	1	-
Peel (candied)	1	-
Rose Hip Syrup	1	-
Rum	1	-
Salt	1	-
Sauce	1	-
"Scotch Broth"	1	-
Semolina	1	-
"Sherbert Fountain"	1	-
Spice	1	-
Sulphur tablets	2	-
Sweets	2	-
Tapioca	1	-
Tea	1	-
"Thirst Quenchers"	1	-
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	1	-
Zinc ointment	1	-
Total	131	-

The fact that all the samples taken proved genuine is a highly satisfactory result.

SALE & LYNN DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Major D. E. Impe.

Deputy Chairman

Councillor L. Bethell.

Representing the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council)

County Alderman G. Astbury, J.P.
County Councillor H. H. Cunliffe.
County Councillor Owen Davis.

County Alderman F. D. Gee.
County Councillor J. Kershaw.
County Councillor A. Whitley.

Representing Sale Borough Council

Councillor L. Bethell.
Councillor Mrs M. Cave.
Councillor Mrs M. Dickinson.
Alderman B. Flinter.
Alderman F. H. Highley, J.P.

Councillor E. Lee, A.M.I.E.E.
Councillor J. G. Steel, B.E.M.
Alderman F. B. Taylor.
Councillor V. S. Webb.
Councillor E. W. Wilkins.

Representing Lynn Urban District Council

Councillor Major D. E. Impe.

Councillor C. H. Simons.

Co-opted Members

Mr. A. Ball, F.C.A.
Mr. S. N. Duguid, J.P., B.Sc.
Miss E. Hatton.
Miss M. L. McMurtrey.

Councillor Mrs W.M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.
Mrs D. A. Seagrief.
Mr. L. Steains, O.B.E., J.P.
Dr. F. Wraith.

Clerk to the Committee

Mr. Bertram Finch.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

Dr. A. Telford Burn, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk

Mr. W. Willson.

Clerical Staff

Mrs E. Aldhouse.
Miss S. M. Hartley.

REPORT ON THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE DIVISION

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Mothers' Clinics

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held at the Welfare Centre, Chapel Road, Sale three times a month and are conducted by Dr. B. Jones.

There has been a small but definite improvement in the attendances at these clinics during the year, which it is hoped will continue in the future. It had been hoped that arrangements could have been made for the introduction of sessions for relaxation exercises under the supervision of a physiotherapist. Unfortunately this has not proved possible so far, but it is hoped that they may be started soon. These exercises prove of very great benefit to the mother and child during labour, and would be a valuable extension to the services already provided.

The main task of Local Authority ante-natal clinics should not be the "medical" care of the expectant mother, which is really the province of the practitioner or midwife who is going to supervise the delivery, except in those cases in which the midwife is going to be in sole charge and she wishes for further advice from the medical officer at the clinic. In my opinion the function of such clinics is the education of the expectant mother in all aspects of the care and upbringing of her children and to this end the facilities provided for visual aids by the Voluntary Committee are invaluable.

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
Ante-natal	47	180
Post-natal	22	61
Dental - prenatal	1	1
- nursing mothers	2	4

(b) Child Welfare Clinics

There are three child welfare centres in Sale and one in Lymm, and the facilities available are given in the Appendix.

The centres at Chapel Road, Sale, and at Lymm are conducted by general practitioners, and those at Raglan Road, Sale and Sale Moor by the Divisional Medical Officer. Drs Hindle and Burton have supervised the Sale Clinics and Dr. Sissons the Lymm Clinic, while the Toddlers Clinic at Sale has been conducted by Dr. Phillips. Dr. English, the Assistant County Medical Officer has seen toddlers at Lymm during the time allotted to the School Clinic there.

While the medical officers only see a proportion of the children attending the clinics, every child is seen by the Health Visitors, and the success or otherwise of a clinic depends in great measure on them. The high attendances at all the clinics in the Division are evidence of the value placed upon their advice by the mothers, who are always only too ready to come and seek assistance in the care of their children.

The members of the Voluntary Committees provide invaluable assistance in the conduct of the clinics, taking over responsibility for the registration and weighing of the children. It is quite certain that the

clinics could not be so successful, nor could they be carried on without increasing the staff if these ladies were not present and, I would like once again to express my appreciation of their help. The sale of Welfare Foods at the Chapel Road and Lymm Clinics is also undertaken by these ladies, while that at the Sale Moor and Raglan Road Clinics is dealt with by the Divisional Office Staff.

Clinic Attendances

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Doctors' Consultations</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Sale - Chapel Road	347	1992	6116
Sale Moor	132	637	1943
Raglan Road	101	389	1463
Lymm	<u>105</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>2099</u>
<u>Totals</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>3593</u>	<u>11621</u>

Specialist Clinics:

Ophthalmic - Sale	44	115
- Lymm	8	26
Paediatric	-	-
Dental (under 5 years)	67	108
E.N.T. (under 5 years)	1	1

Sale of Welfare Foods (Sale Moor and Raglan Road Centres)

Stocks bought	-	£262. 14. 2.
Total sales	-	£285. 15. 4.

(c) Day Nursery

The only Day Nursery in the Division is situated in Harley Road, Sale, and has the register so adjusted that an average attendance of 30 is maintained.

Despite the increase in charges which was made during last year, there is still a waiting list for non-priority cases, for which the full charge is made. There has never been any delay in admitting priority cases, even when there has been immediate urgency.

Number on Register 1st January, 1953	-	36
Admitted during the year	-	58
Left during the year	-	57
Number on Register 31st December, 1953	-	37
Average daily attendance	-	30

14 children were in the Nursery for the whole period.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

The midwifery services in the Division are under the direct control of the County Medical Officer and the Divisional Health Committee is only responsible for accommodation for midwives, owned or leased by the County Council, and for the care of County owned cars provided for them. There are two midwives in Sale and one in Lymm, but the fact that it is more preferable to have a confinement in hospital, besides being cheaper for the individual, means that there are

few domiciliary births, and as a result, only a small call on the service.

<u>Cases attended</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lynn</u>
As Midwife (i.e. in sole charge)	- 21	27
As Maternity Nurse (i.e. under the supervision of a medical practitioner)	- 78	5
<u>Totals</u>	- 99	32

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitors in the Division are under the direct control of the County Medical Officer, but work in full co-operation with the Divisional Medical Officer. They are based on the respective main Welfare Centres, four at Chapel Road, Sale, and one at Lynn.

While the main work of the Health Visitors is still in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, the scope of their duties becomes wider as the pattern of the Local Authority Health Services provided under the National Health Service Act develops. Thus, in addition to attending the clinics, they visit infants and young children in their homes, advising parents about their feeding and general care and development, and explaining the advantages of vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. They also visit persons suffering from tuberculosis and advise them and their families as to the action they should take to prevent spread of the disease, recommending contacts to have examinations to ensure they have not contracted any infection. Their services are now used in visiting old people and those who have been discharged from hospital, and in connection with the provision of home helps. As the service develops still further they will become the advisers of all members of the family on health matters, and the persons responsible for health education in the homes of all people resident in the Division.

HOME NURSING

This service like the two previous sections is also under the direct control of the County Medical Officer and the nurses are called in by the general practitioners and carry out their instructions. There are three Home Nurses in Sale and one at Lynn.

Nurse Newbegin, who had been a District Nurse in Sale for many years, and transferred to the County Staff on the appointed day, retired during the year and her place was taken by Nurse Powell, who was previously serving in a similar capacity at another part of the County.

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lynn</u>
Cases attended	406	253
Total visits	9266	3554

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Parents are offered free protection against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough for their children either through their own family doctors or at weekly clinics conducted at the Chapel Road Centre by the Divisional Medical Officer.

Vaccination against smallpox, carried out in early infancy, is almost without risk, and has virtually stamped out the disease in this country. Primary vaccination later in life, possibly necessitated by foreign travel, or in the face of an outbreak introduced into the country from overseas, can give rise to very severe reactions which do not occur in infancy or on revaccination of those previously protected in infancy. It is, therefore, a very wise measure to have children protected against this disease during the first six months of their lives.

Diphtheria was one of the most fatal of all the infectious diseases of childhood, but thanks to the effect of the immunisation procedures introduced originally over twenty years ago, but not developed on any scale until the early years of the war, the occurrence of a single case of this disease is a rare event in these days.

Whooping cough is a most distressing complaint at any age, but is a particularly dangerous disease in young infants. The protection offered by available vaccines is not quite so complete as that given in the case of diphtheria prophylactics, but about 80% of children vaccinated are fully protected and if the disease does develop in the other 20% it is very much milder than in unprotected children. It is usual to give a combined vaccine which protects the child both against whooping cough and diphtheria following a course of three injections.

The response to the offer of protection against these three diseases is shown in the following table.

	Smallpox				Diphtheria				Whooping Cough	
	Primary Vaccination		Re- Vaccination		Primary Immunisation		Re- Immunisation			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Pre-School children	207	230	-	-	260	165	-	-	224	152
School children	20	52	8	48	5	4	210	63	-	5
Adults	2	67	18	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	229	349	26	198	265	169	210	63	224	157

- (a) At the Clinic
(b) By Private Practitioners

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Year by year the demands on the ambulance service have increased since 1948, and this year the increase has been no less than 15% and a record distance of 76,927 miles was covered compared with 66,925 last year. The total mileage travelled in the transport of cases arising in the Divisional area has shown a similar increase from 74,866 to 81,235 in 1953.

Last year I commented on the very great increase in mileage involved in transporting cases from the Lynton area and it is interesting to note that there has been a reduction of over 12% in this mileage which is 14,139 this year compared with 16,192 last year.

In previous years almost the whole of the increase in mileage has arisen from what can be described as the "taxi service" portion of the ambulance calls, but this year has seen an increase in the number of emergency calls, as well as in the number of journeys with treatment cases, some 23% of the journeys being emergencies.

In view of the delay in the building of a new ambulance station it was decided to improve the condition and amenities of the premises at present used by the ambulance staff, but it is hoped that a start will be made on the new station within the next two years.

Summary of Journeys

	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Journeys</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
By Divisional Ambulance Service	11885	5955	76927
= Less Journeys done for other Authorities	<u>625</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>9254</u>
	11260	5388	67673
By Altrincham Divisional Ambulance Service	375	240	6105
By Warrington Corporation Ambulance Service (not known)		144	1857
By Hospital Car Service	<u>462</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>5600</u>
<u>Total for Divisional Area.....</u>		<u>6077</u>	<u>81235</u>
(For Manchester	14	13	158
= (For Altrincham (mutual aid)	608	551	9036
(For Stretford and Cheadle	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>60</u>
	<u>625</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>9254</u>

Journeys for Lynton cases (included in total for Divisional area above)

By Divisional Ambulance Service	14	577
By Altrincham Ambulance Service	240	6105
By Warrington Ambulance Service	144	1857
By Hospital Car Service	<u>305</u>	<u>5600</u>
	<u>703</u>	<u>14139</u>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The services provided under this heading have dealt in the main with sufferers from tuberculosis and their families, especially in so far as the preventive aspect is concerned, but during the year the care and after-care services have been extended to cover other groups of sick or handicapped persons, including those returning from hospital who require some advice and supervision, other than purely medical care.

The occupational therapist, appointed last year, has extended her work, assisting those who are house-bound by reason of chronic disease or physical handicap to occupy their time in handicrafts, and to make a little money by the sale of the products of their activities.

In the preventive field, as I have mentioned above, tuberculosis is the most important problem and sufferers from this disease who are at home and their families are visited regularly to advise on the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease to other members of the family and to friends, and to ensure that these precautions are being carried out. Contacts are encouraged to go to the Chest Clinics for examination and the protection of child contacts by B.C.G. vaccination is recommended. During the year 37 children were given such protection. Where there is overcrowding in the house, and circumstances permit, chalets can be erected in the garden, in which the patient can live, enjoying an open air existence such as is provided at a Sanatorium.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health decided to extend the B.C.G. vaccination scheme to include susceptible groups, especially adolescents, and it is hoped that arrangements will soon be made to offer such protection to all school leavers. There can be little doubt that this scheme will gradually reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in young adults, and so lessen the risk to their children and succeeding generations.

The following table summarises the register of tuberculous persons which is maintained at the Divisional office.

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non-Pulm.</u>	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non-Pulm.</u>	
<u>Salé</u>					
On register 1st January, 1953.	107	28	72	29	236
Added to register.	20	1	15	3	39
Removed from register.	23	6	13	11	53
Remaining on register 31st Dec, 1953.	104	23	74	21	222
Admitted to Sanatoria during the year.	17	1	6	-	24
Discharged from Sanatoria during the year.	19	-	10	-	29
<u>Lynn</u>					
On register 1st January, 1953.	12	3	10	3	28
Added to register.	4	1	2	-	7
Removed from register.	-	-	-	-	--
Remaining on register 31st Dec, 1953.	16	4	12	3	35
Admitted to Sanatoria during the year.	-	-	1	-	1
Discharged from Sanatoria during the year.	1	-	3	-	4

The care and after care services also provide for persons suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis by making available nursing requisites such as bed rests, bed pans, sputum flasks etc., and wheel chairs for enabling crippled persons to get out into the fresh air. Convalescent treatment is also arranged, and where necessary financial aid is granted for obtaining such treatment. Only two persons took advantage of this facility during the year.

DOMESTIC HELPS

The domestic help service, providing assistance particularly when the mother is ill, or during confinements, has helped 125 cases during the year. Many of these cases have had part time assistance, and this is especially the case with elderly people who cannot quite manage all their housework although able to look after themselves in large measure.

A new scale of assessment for charging for the services of domestic helps was introduced during the year, and the payment is now made on the basis of a weekly fixed charge plus an hourly charge for the service given.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The whole aim of Local Authority Health Services must always be the prevention of disease and promotion of a healthy population. This can only be achieved if the people know how disease is caused, and the rules of healthy living and the dissemination of such knowledge necessarily occupies much of the time of all members of the health service. This is Health Education and it is practised from day to day by the Health Visitors in the home, at the welfare centres, and in schools.

Visual aids such as posters and exhibitions have their place in such schemes and are to be found in the Welfare Centres of the Division. Lectures unfortunately usually only reach the converted, but if they give the hearers information which they in turn can spread they serve a valuable purpose, and for this reason the Divisional staff have been glad to talk to organisations during the year.

Keeping up to date with new methods of spreading health knowledge is important and members of the Divisional staff have attended meetings on this subject during the year.

A P P E N D I X

SUMMARY OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE SALE AND LYNN DIVISION

- Divisional Health Office - Town Hall, Sale.
- Mothers' Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)
- Ante-natal clinic - 1st, 3rd & 4th Wednesday afternoon.
 - Post-natal clinic - 4th Wednesday afternoon.
- Dental Treatment - Sale Welfare Centre - By appointment.
- Infant Welfare Clinics
- Sale Chapel Road Centre - Each Tuesday & Thursday afternoon.
 - Sale Moor Centre - Each Thursday afternoon.
 - Sale Raglan Road Centre - Each 1st & 3rd Tuesday afternoon.
 - Lynn Welfare Centre - Each Tuesday afternoon.
- Toddlers' Clinic - Sale Welfare Centre - 2nd Wednesday afternoon.
- Specialist Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)
- Ophthalmic - By appointment.
 - Paediatric - 2nd Monday afternoon.
 - Ear, Nose and Throat - 1st Tuesday morning.
 - Sunlight - By appointment.
- Day Nursery, Harley Road, Sale - Matron - Mrs E. Howitt.
- Midwives
- Nurse D. Lindley - 47, Alderley Road, Sale.
 - Nurse I.E. Thompson - 6, Lansdowne Road, Sale.
 - Nurse J. Pike - 96, Booths Hill Road, Lynn.
- Health Visitors
- Nurse H. Wingfield)
 - Nurse B. Cunliffe) 70, Chapel Road, Sale.
 - Nurse E. Heywood)
 - Nurse E. Johnson)
 - Nurse D.E. Govan - 29, Eagle Brow, Lynn.
- Home Nurses
- Nurse W.F. Raad - 107, Royton Avenue, Sale.
 - Nurse L. Powell - 22, Georges Road, Sale.
 - Nurse B. Kitchen - 13, Harcourt Road, Sale.
 - Nurse C. Cahill - 26, Highfield Road, Lynn.
- Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics
- Sale Welfare Centre - Each Friday morning.
- Ambulance Station
- 31/33, Chapel Road, Sale. - Supervisor - Mr. J.B. Kirkby.
- Care and After-Care - Nursing requisites on application to the Divisional Health Office.
- Domestic Help - On application to the Divisional Health Office.
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